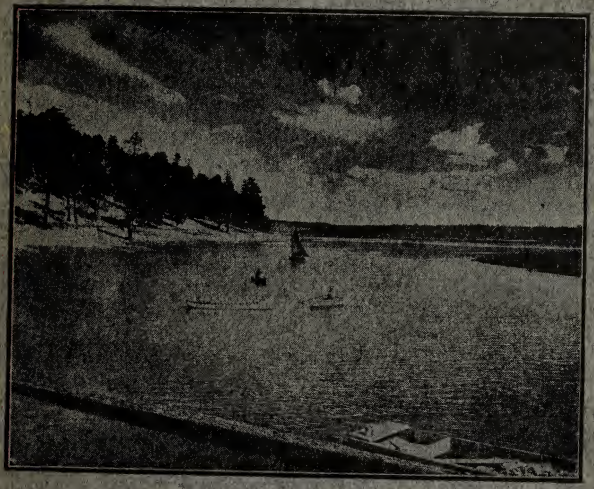
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REMOTE STORAGE

ARIZONA
FISH AND GAME LAWS



LAKE MARY, NEAR FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

Compiled and Published by
STATE GAME WARDEN
Phoenix, Arizona

LATEST REVISED EDITION 1919-1920

To All The People

Proceeding under the rule that the proper functions of public officials is the service of the people, the Game and Fish Department will maintain the policy of serving as many people as possible who come within the scope of the Department's activities.

Adhering closely to the demand of Governor Campbell for economy and efficiency in official work, this Department will develop a state-wide organization that will be productive of practical results at comparatively small cost.

All letters and communications sent to this office will be treated as "strictly confidential" and this office will be thankful to any one at any time to receive information regarding any violation. Names will not be used without permission.

JOE V. PROCHASKA,
State Game Warden.

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1919/20
REMOTE STORAGE

ARIZONA
FISH AND GAME LAWS
1919-1920

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STATE GAME WARDEN
Phoenix, Arizona

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The Six Rules For Sportsmen

1. Prevent Forest Fires. They destroy the hunting grounds and the game.

2. Take the Game Law with you. It may be obtained from any Forest Officer or License Deputy Game Warden.

3. Make Sure It's a Buck. It may be a doe, a cow, or a man; how would you feel?

4. Wet the Hand before Removing Undersized Fish. It prevents breaking the mucous covering and the entrance of fatal moulds.

5. Don't Shoot Harmless Wild Life. Only Sharp-shinned Hawks, Great Horned Owls, Prairie Dogs, Porcupines, and "Varmints" do more harm than good.

6. Leave a Clean Camp and a Clean Record. You may want to come back.

PART I

Introduction

This pamphlet contains the Fish and Game Laws of Arizona; the powers, duties and funds of the State Game Warden.

Also

Information regarding the State Game Preserves established by the Legislature of the State of Arizona, and other useful data.

Hunters and fishermen should read very carefully this pamphlet in order to avoid any misunderstanding when interviewed by a Deputy Warden. This pocket edition may be obtained by applying for same at office of State Game Warden, State House, Phoenix, Ariz.; or from any Deputy Game Warden.

G DIRECT.
JAN 8 '20

The best sportsman is the man who finds the most game, kills the least, and leaves behind him no wounded.—Joe V. Pro.

To The Sportsmen:

The shooting of most of the game birds and animals of the state is lawful. Before you start on your outing trip, we wish you to consider the following propositions:

The Rancher and Farmer, and the Sportsman

Title to the wild life is vested in the state or the Nation (depending on the species); but whether or not you will be permitted to hunt on most of the land in the State rests with the landowners. Your hunter's license does not give you the right to go on any mans' land against his wish. It is, therefore, squarely up to you to decide whether your actions will encourage the Ranchmen and Farmers to refrain from posting, or whether, by reason of acts of vandalism and thoughtlessness (to say nothing of negligence on your part), the owner of the land in self-protection will be compelled to keep you off.

If your record is good, what will you do this year to force guilty persons to understand that they are threatening the existence of your sport? We believe the landowners will meet you more than half way,

and will not go to the expense of posting, and suffer the loss of time patrolling, unless you drive them to it.

It is up to the 20,000 hunters in the State to act as field agents for the landowners, to assist in prosecuting any violations of property rights, and to see to it that the country is left in better condition than they found it.

Wild Life—Future of the Sport

It is elementary that the destruction of more wild life each year than comes into existence means rapid and complete extermination. Your slogan should be, **put back two for every one taken.** To do this, kill vermin, feed the birds in the winter, observe reasonable bag limits, and assist in artificial propagation. If you are in doubt as to what to do, write to us.

Every sportsman should be equally interested in preserving the insectivorous birds. They are of untold value to the land. This is one positive way to help the man over whose land you hunt each year.

Game Laws and Deputies

The game laws were enacted for your benefit, and restrict the taking of wild life to make possible your slogan of putting back two for every one taken out (and this applies equally to birds, quadrupeds and fish). Their violation means a greater loss

to you than to others because this is **your** sport.

The deputy is working for **your** interest. His district is unlimited. If he covers a square mile today, it may take him over a year to get around to it again. He is your servant, but will appreciate your help. His interests should be your interests. He has dedicated his life to assist in establishing the improved conditions of sport which you desire. A good many hunters think that violating the fish and game laws and getting away with it is part of the game. The more you think this over, we believe the less willing you will be to subscribe to this doctrine.

Field Deportment

Don't shoot until you clearly see your game, and not even then unless you have your partner located. Stop if some building is in line with your shot. The only **safe** gun is the one apart in your case. You can not be too careful with it at any time. Give your partner a few of the shots. Do not try for "a hundred per cent"; the man never lived who could do it day in and day out. Give your dog a square deal, and if you have neglected him for eleven months, do not expect him to be a finished hunter and going strong at the end of the first day.

Forest Fires

Every square mile burned over means a great loss to the landowner, who from now on you are going to protect. It means less shooting ground for you and less breeding ground for game. Report a fire to the nearest town forest warden. Help fight it. Break your match in two before you throw it away.

Think This Over

When you gather in camp on the "night before," or compare notes at the end of the day let the above propositions sink in. Our desire is to make the grand old state of Arizona more and more attractive to live in every year, and among other things to increase and perpetuate your sport. We shall always be glad to hear from you on the problems involved, and we wish you good luck and wholesome recreation when you go hunting or fishing.

JOE V. PROCHASKA,
State Game Warden.

State Game Refuges

Mount Graham, Huachuca, Blue Range, and Pinal Mountains

Created by the Third Legislature of Arizona, 1917.

Catalina Mountains

Created by the Fourth Legislature of Arizona, 1919.

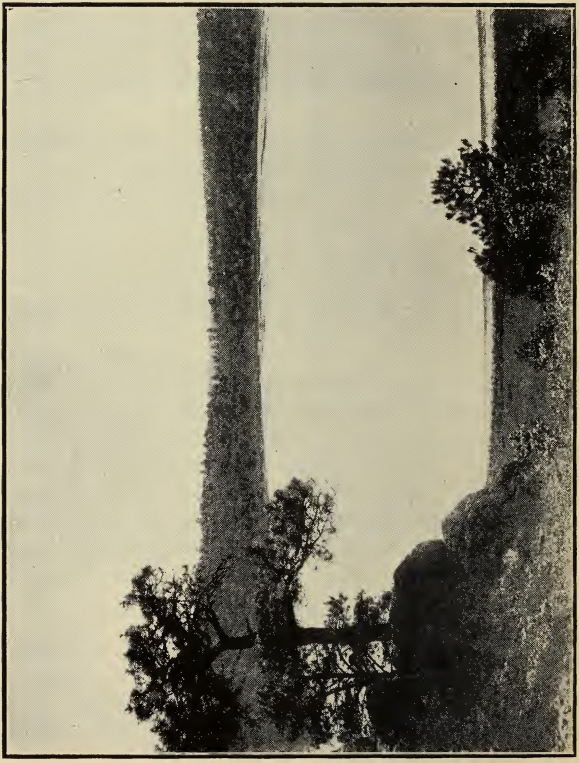
For the better protection of the wild game birds and game animals of Arizona, and to provide a safe breeding place and refuge therefor, from which the surrounding country may be stocked and replenished with game, the following described areas have been set aside as State Game Preserves:

Mount Graham

The boundaries of the Mount Graham State Game Preserve, as hereby established, shall conform exactly with the boundaries of that portion of the Crook National Forest, commonly known as the Graham mountains.

Huachuca

The boundaries of the Huachuca State



STONEMAN LAKE

Rainbow trout and crappie; known as "The Sportsman's Paradise"; deer and turkey are plentiful.

Game Preserve, as hereby established, shall conform exactly with the boundaries of that portion of the Coronado National Forest lying between Meridians 110 and 111 of longitude, and south of the Fourth Standard Parallel south, commonly known as the Huachuca and Patagonia mountains lying within said boundaries.

Blue Range

The boundaries of the Blue Range Game Preserve, as hereby established, shall conform exactly with the boundaries of that portion of the Apache National Forest Reserve of Greenlee County.

Pinal Mountains

The boundaries of the Pinal Mountains State Game Preserve, as hereby established, shall conform exactly with the boundaries of that portion of the Crook National Forest Reserve, commonly known as the Pinal mountains, all of which are situated in said Crook National Forest Reserve.

Catalina Mountains

The boundaries of the Catalina Mountains State Game Preserve, as hereby established, shall conform exactly with the boundaries of that portion of the Coronado National Forest Reserve commonly known as the Catalina Mountains.

Grazing Under U. S. Permits

The acts creating these five game refuges provide that stock grazing, as permitted by the United States government, shall be allowed on the State Game Preserves.

Violations and Penalties

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt, trap, kill, capture, or pursue any bird or animal whatsoever within the limits of any State Game Preserve within the State of Arizona; provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the killing, capture, or destruction of any mountain lion, wolf, fox, coyote, lynx, or wildcat, or other obnoxious animal, under such regulations as the State Game Warden may prescribe. Any person or persons violating provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than Fifty Dollars, nor more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than three months, nor more than one year, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

The State Game Warden shall have entire supervision over all State Game Preserves.

ARIZONA

Fish and Game Law

TITLE XVIII—Penal Code.

Preservation of Game and Fish

License, Kinds, by Whom Issued

651. No person shall at any time shoot, or take in any manner, any game which is by law protected in this State without first having in his possession a hunting license as herein provided, for the year such shooting is done. Licenses shall be issued by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, State Game Warden, or such deputies as may be designated for that purpose by the State Game Warden. Such licenses shall be classified as follows:

(1) A general hunting license shall entitle the person therein named to hunt game quadrupeds, birds, and take fish during the open season thereof.

(2) A big-game license shall entitle the person therein named to hunt game quadrupeds during the open season thereof. The term "big-game" includes wild turkeys.

(3) A bird license shall entitle the person therein named to hunt game birds,

other than wild turkeys, during the open season thereof.

License—How to Obtain

652. Any person of the age of twelve years or over may, if a non-resident or alien, procure hunting licenses as herein provided by filing his affidavit, and if a resident, by filing a certificate with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, State Game Warden, or any deputy warden, authorized to issue hunting licenses, stating therein his name, age, height, weight, place of residence, post-office address, and color of hair and eyes. No license shall be issued except on a blank furnished by the State Game Warden, and on payment of the sum herein provided for such license. All hunting licenses shall be numbered consecutively, when printed and shall expire with the calendar year in which issued and shall state the name, age, height, weight, place of residence, post-office address and color of hair and eyes of the licensee.

License—Who Is Entitled To

653. Any person who has been a bona-fide resident of this State for the one year then last passed, shall be entitled to procure a resident hunting license.

Any person not a bona fide resident of this State, but who is a bona fide resident

of the United States, shall be entitled to procure a non-resident hunting license.

Possession of Game Without License

654. The possession of game or fish at any time, unaccompanied by a valid license or permit, shall be prima facie evidence that such game or fish was unlawfully taken and is unlawfully held. And it shall be the duty of every person to produce a proper license or permit when called upon to do so by any game warden and permit the same to be examined and copied.

Open Season (As Amended by Initiative Act of November 7, 1916)

Bag Limits

654. The open season, inclusive of both dates mentioned, for hunting or taking game birds, game animals and fish, and the bag limit on each, shall be as follows:

Male deer, October 1 to November 1; bag limit, one deer with horns, during season.

Wild Turkey, October 1 to November 1; bag limit, two, during season.

Ducks, geese, coots, rail and larger shore birds, October 15 to January 31; bag limit, 20 birds of all said varieties in one day, or in possession at any one time.

Doves and whitewings, July 15 to December 31; bag limit, not exceeding 25 birds in possession at any one time, or in one day, counting both varieties.

Gambel's or Valley quail, October 15 to December 31; bag limit, not to exceed 20 birds in one day or in possession at any one time.

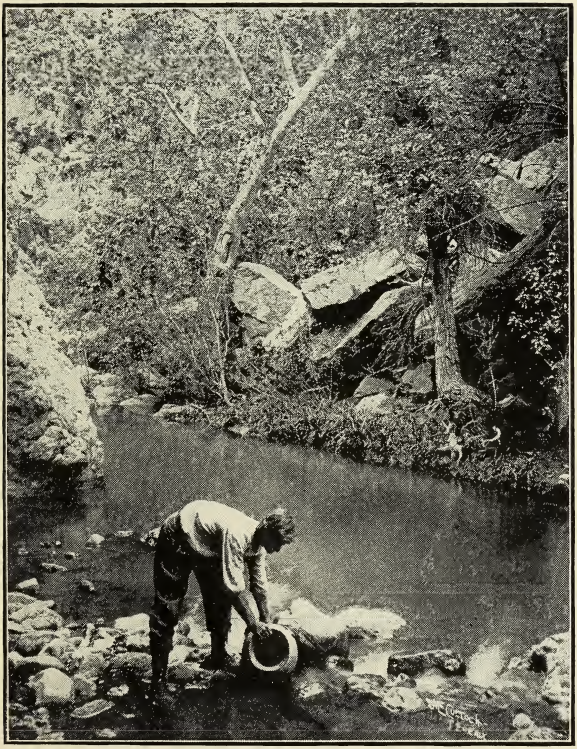
Trout, of all kinds, June 1 to September 1; bag limit, 25 individual fish, not less than seven inches long, in one day or in possession at one time.

All other kinds of fish, January 1 to December 31; bag limit, not to exceed 25 pounds in one day, or in possession at one time, including all kinds here referred to.

Any person who shall take any fish under seven inches in length, of any variety of fish protected by this title, is hereby required to return such fish, as little injured as possible, to the waters from which they were taken. Any person failing to abide by the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Species Entirely Protected (See Also Section 668)

655. It shall be unlawful to kill, trap, or snare, or in any manner injure or destroy, or have in possession, any antelope, elk, goat or mountain sheep, female deer, or fawn, roadrunner, bob white, grouse or pheasant. It shall be unlawful to kill, trap, snare, or in any manner injure or destroy, any carrier or homing piegon, the property of another.



MR. GOODFELLOW PLANTING TROUT.

In Pima Creek, just above Natural Bridge, in Gila County; varied accommodations for summer outing.

Possession After Season Is Closed

656. No game or fish shall be held in possession more than five days after the close of the season for the killing of the same.

Illegal Methods and Devices

657. No game shall be pursued, wounded, taken or killed, with a steel or hard-pointed bullet, nor shall any person use in the pursuit, taking, wounding, or killing of any animals, birds, or fish, protected by this title, any net, seine, trap, cage, snare, salt lick, blind, scaffold, deadfall, pit, snag, hook, trout line, artificial light or similar device whatever, provided that dogs, blinds, sinks, and decoys may be used in hunting birds.

Storage of Game

658. No game or fish shall be received or held in storage except as follows, namely:

During the open season therefor, and for five days thereafter, when the same is stored for the person lawfully in possession of the same.

Sale or Export of Game and Fish Prohibited

659. Any person who at any time shall buy, sell or barter, any bird, fish, or animal protected by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who, during

the time when its killing or taking is prohibited, shall transport or attempt to transport any bird, fish or animal protected by this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who at any time shall transport or attempt to transport from the State, any bird, fish or animal protected by this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to conflict in any way with the provisions of Sec. 666 of this Act.

Destruction of Illegal Devices

660. Every net, trap, explosive, poisonous or stupefying substance or device, used, or intended for use, in taking or killing game, or fish in violation of this title, and set, kept, or found in or upon any of the streams or waters of this State, or upon the shores thereof, and every trap, device, blind or deadfall found baited in violation of this title, is hereby declared a nuisance and may be abated and summarily destroyed by any person, and it shall be the duty of every officer authorized to enforce this title to seize and summarily destroy the same and no prosecution or suit shall be maintained for such destruction; provided, that nothing in this title shall be construed as affecting the right of the State Game Warden to use such means as may be proper for the pro-



WINTER SCENE ON DIAMOND CREEK.

Many of these trout streams are formed in the White Mountains of Arizona

motion of game and fish propagation and culture, nor as authorizing the seizure or destruction of firearms.

Posse Expense

661. The necessary and ordinary fees and expenses of every posse lawfully summoned and engaged in the enforcement of this title shall be taxed as part of the costs, and if not collected from the person liable therefor, shall be paid out of the game protection fund.

Jail Sentence

662. Whenever, upon conviction, the person convicted fails to pay the fine and costs imposed upon him, if over eighteen years of age, he shall be committed to the county jail and shall there be kept confined one day for each dollar of the fine and cost adjudged against him and he shall not be discharged or released therefrom by any board of officers, except upon the payment of the portion of the fine and costs remaining unserved or upon the order of the governor of this State.

Game Warden May Revoke License

663. If the holder of any license shall persistently, or flagrantly, or knowingly, violate or countenance the violation of any of the provisions of the game laws, such license shall be revoked by the Game Warden after due notice shall have been given

the alleged violator and opportunity afforded him to appear and show cause against the revocation of such license.

State's Evidence

664. In any prosecution under this title, any participant in violation thereof, when so requested by the County Attorney, State Game Warden, or other officers, instituting the prosecution, may testify as witness against any other persons charged with such violation, and his evidence so given shall not be used against him in any prosecution for such violation.

Court's Report to State Warden

665. It shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace and Clerk of the Court before whom any prosecution under this title may be commenced, or shall go on appeal, and within twenty days after the trial or dismissal thereof, to report in writing the results thereof, and the amount of fines collected, if any, and the disposition thereof, to the State Game Warden.

Permits for Scientific and Propagation Purposes

666. The State Game Warden may issue permits to any person to take, capture, kill, transport within or out of the State, or import into the State, any game, birds, or fish mentioned in this title, at any time

when satisfied that such person desires the same exclusively as specimens for scientific or propagating purposes. Such permits shall be in writing and shall state the kind and number to be taken and the manner of taking, the name of the person to whom issued, and if imported into the State, the name of the State or Territory from which shipped, and the name of the person shipping such game, birds or fish and shall be signed by him, and such permit shall not be transferable nor shall it be lawful to sell or barter any of the animals, birds, or fish, taken or imported under such permit, for food purposes, and the holder of such permit shall be liable to the penalties provided in this title if he violates any of its provisions.

Redemption of Young Animals

667. The State Game Warden may authorize the redemption, by any resident of this State, of any young animal which has been abandoned by its mother and taken in good faith for the purpose of saving its life, but not more than four such animals shall be redeemed by one person at the same time. He may also at any time, and in any manner, take any game running at large within the State, for the purpose of propagating in any other part of the State.

Civil Suits—Minimum Damages

This section was amended by the Fourth

Legislature of the State of Arizona, 1919, to read as follows:

668. (a) The State Game Warden, if he so elect, or any other officer charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to game and fish, if so directed by the State Game Warden, may bring civil action in the name of the State against any person unlawfully wounding or killing, or having unlawfully in possession, any game quadruped, bird, or fish, or part thereof, and recover judgment for each such animal or part thereof, the following minimum sums as damages for the taking, killing or injuring thereof, to-wit:

For each elk	$200.00
For each deer	50.00
For each antelope	100.00
For each mountain sheep or goat	200.00
For each bird	10.00
For each fish	1.00

No judgment or vedict recovered by the State in such action shall be less than the sum hereinbefore fixed. Such action and damages may be joined with the action for possession and recovery had for the possession and also the damages therefor, aforesaid. Neither the pendency nor the

determination of such action, nor the payment of such judgment, nor the pendency nor determination of a criminal prosecution for the same taking, wounding, killing or possession, shall be a bar to the other, nor affect the right of the other.

(b) **Authority to Open Season.**—When information is furnished the State Game Warden that any species of animals or birds has become, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agriculture or other interests in any particular community in the State of Arizona, an investigation will be made to determine the nature and extent of the damage, whether the birds or animals alleged to be doing the damage should be taken or killed, and if so, during what times and by what means. Upon his determination an appropriate order may be made by him allowing said birds or animals to be taken or killed.

(c) **Trapper's License.** — Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person over the age of 18 years, in the State of Arizona, to hunt or trap on lands for fur-bearing and predatory animals of this State, unless such person shall have first obtained a State Trapper's License, paying therefor the sum of $2.50.

(d) **Fur-bearing and Predatory Animals.**—For the purpose of this section, the

following predatory and fur-bearing animals shall be considered:

Mountain Lions	Bears	Wolves
Foxes	Civet Cats	Leopards
Muskrats	Raccoons	Opossums
Minks	Skunks	Otters
Beavers	Martins	Weasels
Badger	Fisher	Ringtailed Cat
Coyotes	Moles	Woodrats

(e) **Traps Protected or Seized.**—It shall be unlawful to disturb or remove the traps of any licensed trapper while trapping on the public domain or on lands where he has permission to trap. The traps of any person trapping without a license off his own lands, except as provided in this section, shall be seized by the State Game Warden and may be sold and the money derived from such sale shall be deposited to the credit of the State Game Protection Fund.

(f) **Possession of Fur-bearing and Predatory Animals.**—It shall be lawful to keep fur-bearing and predatory animals at any time for the purpose of propagation, exhibit or sale; provided, that any person desiring to propagate, exhibit or sell said animals shall first obtain a permit from the State Game Warden.

(g) **Illegal Trap Bait.**—No flesh of any game bird, fish, or animal shall be used for trap bait in trapping any of the animals enumerated in this section.

(h) **Protection of Owner's Premises.**—Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any person from protection of his own premises from depredation of any of the animals above enumerated.

(i) **Closed Season on Beaver and Wild Hog.**—Every person who takes, kills or destroys, or has in his possession, whether taken or killed in the State of Arizona, or shipped into the State from any other State, any Javelinas or Peccaris (common name Wild Hog), or Beaver, for the period ending December 31, 1922, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(j) **Misdemeanor to Hunt or Fish without License.**—No person shall at any time, hunt, shoot, or take in any manner, any game or non-game animal, bird or fish within the State of Arizona without first having in his possession, a hunting and fishing license as herein provided for the year such hunting or fishing is done.

(k) **Where Licenses Can Be Purchased and Illegal Sale of Deer.**—Licenses shall be issued by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, State Game Warden, or such deputies as may be designated for that purpose by the State Game Warden.

Every person who buys, sells, offers or exposes for sale, barter or trade, the hide, pelt or skin of any deer, or who transports, carries, or has in his possession, the skin, pelt, or hide of any female deer, or spotted

fawn, any deer hide, or pelt, from which the evidence of sex has been removed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Nothing in this Act is intended to prevent any person from having the hide, pelt, or skin, tanned or mounted, of any deer, taken by himself legally.

Sec. 2. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Seal of Office

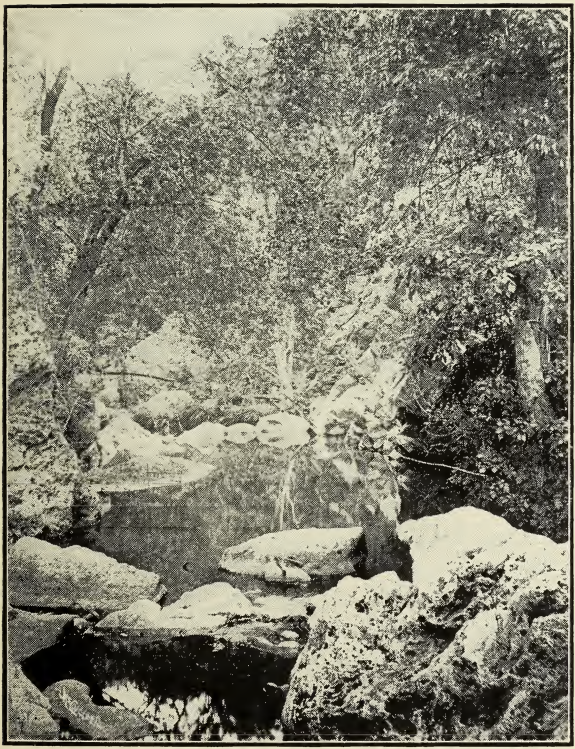
669. The State Game Warden shall keep a seal of office which shall be used to authenticate all papers and documents issued and executed by him as such officer.

Record of Money; License Fee (as Amended by Initiative Act, Nov. 7, 1916)

670. The State Game Warden shall keep a record of all moneys received and all licenses, certificates, permits and tags issued by him, numbering each class separately, and upon satisfactory proof that any license, certificate, or permit has been lost before the expiration thereof, he may issue a duplicate therefor, for which the applicant shall pay the sum of ten cents.

The State Game Warden and license collectors shall charge and collect the following license fees:

A fee of $1.25 shall be collected from a resident for a license to fish by means of



PARADISE CREEK.
Typical trout stream in the White Mountains in Gila County; elevation, 9,500 ft.; Ord Peak, 10,266 ft.; 14 and 15 inch trout abundant; can be reached via auto.

hook and line in the public waters of the State, and to hunt and take any kind of game during the open season therefor, on the public domain.

A fee of $20 shall be collected from aliens and non-residents for license to fish in the public waters of the State, by means of hook and line and to hunt and take any kind of game during the open season therefor, on the public domain.

A fee of $10 shall be collected from aliens and non-residents for a license to fish by means of a hook and line, in the public waters of the State, and to hunt and take any kind of game during the open season therefor (excepting deer and turkey), on the public domain.

Shot Guns

671. It shall be unlawful for any person in the State of Arizona to use a gun of larger calibre than that commonly known and designated as number ten gauge, for the purpose of destroying any wild turkey, dove, quail, wild duck, wild goose, snipe or rail.

Illegal Possession of Eggs

672. It shall be unlawful for any person in the State of Arizona to take, gather, or destroy, or have in possession at any time, the eggs of any quail, bob white, partridge, grouse, pheasant, dove, wild turkey, wild

duck, wild goose, brant, snipe, rail, or any song bird of any kind.

Shooting on Public Highway

673. It shall be unlawful for any person to shoot a revolver, rifle, or shot gun of any calibre or gauge, upon, from or across any public highway of the State of Arizona, where there is cultivated land or dwelling houses either side thereof, or where shot from such gun shall fall in, or pass over any cultivated land or dwelling houses, or among stock, or other animals grazing on land contiguous to such public highway.

Song Birds

674. It shall be unlawful for any person in the State of Arizona, at any time to hunt, pursue, kill or destroy any lark, thrush, sparrow, swallow, grosbeak, ortanager, or any other song bird of any kind, provided, that nothing in this title be so construed as to interfere with the collection of birds for scientific purposes by the Curator of the State Museum, or by any other person authorized by the State Game Warden of this State to collect.

Hunting by Indians

675. It shall be unlawful for any Indian in the State of Arizona, at any time, to hunt, take, pursue, kill, or destroy, any game or fish mentioned in this title, off the



SALT RIVER AT MORMON FLATS.

Crappie, perch, Verde trout and catfish are plentiful here; beautiful camp sites; Maricopa County.

Government Reservation to which he belongs.

Hunting by Minors

676. All American-born persons, residents of this State, under the age of seventeen years may have the same privileges as one holding a general license, without cost, provided they are accompanied by a person holding a general license.

Printing, License Collection, and Their Reports

677. It shall be the duty of the State Game Warden, and he shall have the authority to procure the printing of all forms and blanks that may be required to carry out the intent of this title and not inconsistent herewith, and all necessary blanks shall be furnished by him to the several license collectors. No license shall be issued except on an application sworn to by the applicant, and any false statement in any application shall render the license issued thereon void. Every license collector shall keep a correct and complete record of every license issued by him, which record shall remain in his office and be open to inspection of the public at all times. All moneys collected for licenses shall be sent to the State Treasurer on or before the tenth day of the month following, and license collectors shall report to the State

Game Warden the number of licenses issued, and the amount of money remitted.

State Protection Fund

678. All moneys sent to the State Treasurer in payment of hunting licenses, permits, certificates, fines, penalties, or forfeitures, shall be set aside by him, and shall constitute a fund to be known as the Game Protection Fund, for the payment of the printing, publishing of reports, postage, express, and other necessary and office expenses, and the per diem salaries and necessary expenses of deputies; for the purchase, transportation, distribution and propagation of game and fish.

The State Game Warden shall not issue any voucher, nor shall the State Auditor approve any such voucher issued by the State Game Warden under the provisions of this title, or otherwise, for any services or expenses of any kind, unless the money to pay such voucher shall at the time be on hand to pay the same.

Disposition of Fines

679. All moneys collected for fines under this title shall be immediately paid over by the Justice of the Peace or Clerk collecting or receiving the same, as follows:

One-half to the State Treasurer, to be by him credited to the Game Protection Fund.

And one-half to the person or deputy instituting the prosecution, except in cases where such prosecution is instituted by salaried officers, in which case such fines shall all be paid over to the State Treasurer, to be by him credited to the Game Protection Fund. The State Treasurer shall render monthly statements to the State Game Warden, showing all moneys received and paid out under the provisions of this title.

Birds Not Protected

680. The English or European sparrow, great horned owl, and all species of hawks, are not included among the birds protected by this title.

Time Limit on Prosecution

681. Prosecution under this title may be commenced within one month from the date of violation of any of the provisions of this title, either by complaint or information.

Bird Pets

682. Nothing in this title shall prevent a citizen of the State of Arizona from tak- or keeping any wild bird in any cage, as a domestic pet, provided that such bird shall not be sold or exchanged or offered for sale or exchange, or transported out of this State.

Fishing with Hook and Line Only

683. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to catch, kill, or have in his or their possession, any species of trout or game food fish found in any of the public streams or waters of this State, unless said fish has been taken with a hook and line attached to a rod or held in the hand, and any person or persons, catching, killing, or having in their possession, any such fish, taken in any other manner, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and every fish caught or killed in violation hereof, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Penalties for Violations

684. Any person violating any of the provisions of this title shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

State Game Warden—Appointment

685. Within thirty days after the be-

coming effective of this title there shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Arizona an officer to be known as the State Game Warden of the State of Arizona, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall be appointed, and shall have qualified. His duties shall be as prescribed by this title.

Compensation of Game Warden and Office Deputy

686. Such State Game Warden before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall qualify by taking the oath required by law to be taken by officers of the State of Arizona, and by filing with the Secretary of State after approval by the Governor, a good and sufficient bond with two or more sureties or a duly qualified surety company in the sum of two thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance and discharge of his duties, and shall receive as full compensation for his services the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and his necessary traveling expenses, not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum; and shall be allowed one office deputy, who shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum. Such salaries and expenses to be paid out of the general fund of the State in the same manner as the salaries of other State officers are paid.



ROOSEVELT LAKE.

Black bass, yellow perch, crappie, Colorado River salmon; federal bird preserve; unlimited fishing and camping accommodations.

Deputy Warden—Duties and Powers; Per Diem Expenses while on Duty

687. Each Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable, and Live-Stock Sanitary Inspector is hereby appointed and designated a State Deputy Game Warden.

The State Game Warden may appoint such Deputy County Game Wardens as to him may seem proper (and may remove them from office), who shall be residents of the county from which they are appointed, and who shall be especially charged with the duty of enforcing the fish and game laws in their respective counties, and may be designated as license collectors, each deputy so appointed shall qualify by filing with the State Game Warden an oath of office in the form prescribed by law for a State officer. It shall be the duty of the State Game Warden and of each State and County Deputy Game Warden to rigidly and strictly enforce the provisions of this law and all other laws of the State of Arizona for the protection of fish and game of whatsoever kind or description, and to institute or cause to be instituted prosecutions for any and all violations of such laws, and to this end such State Game Warden and each of his deputies are hereby authorized and required to arrest, or cause to be arrested all violators of such laws and to lodge accusations against them in a court of competent juris-

diction in the premises; to gather evidence on behalf of the prosecution of such offenders and to do all things necessary to the punishment hereunder and under the laws of this State on the subject of fish and game and the protection thereof. For failure to arrest and prosecute any person violating the provisions of this or other laws of the State of Arizona for the protection of fish and game such State Game Warden or such deputy shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days and not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that such violation come within the knowledge of such State Game Warden or Deputy. The conviction thereof shall also operate as a removal of such person from office. The State Game Warden shall have power to pay such deputies as he shall designate for specific duties a per diem of three dollars and actual necessary expenses while under the direct order of the State Game Warden in the performance of duties in enforcing the fish and game laws; provided, that the State Game Warden shall not designate deputies for services requiring per diem or expenses for specific duties except when there are sufficient funds in the Game Protection Fund to pay for such services. The salaries, per

diem, and expenses of the deputies shall be paid semi-monthly upon verified vouchers under oath, approved by the State Game Warden, out of the Game Protection Fund.

License—When Not Required

688. No license shall be required by any person who, during the open season on his own lands, hunts, pursues, or kills any of the wild birds or animals protected by the laws of this State, nor shall this title apply to the taking of fish from private artificial ponds or reservoirs with the permission of the owner.

Excerpts from the Federal Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds

All wild geese, wild swans, wild ducks, snipes, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons, and all other migratory game and insectivorous birds which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

Regulation I—Definition

For the purpose of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory game birds:

(a) Anatidae or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.

(b) Gruidae or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.

(c) Rallidae or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora, and other rails.

(d) Limicolae or shore birds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willets, woodcock, and yellow legs.

(e) Columbidae or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory insectivorous birds:

(f) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, titmice, thrushes, vircos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

Regulation II — Closed Season at Night

A daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise.

Federal Seasons

Open season for ducks, geese, coots, rail

and larger shore birds is between same dates as the state law provides, as amended by Initiative Act, November 7, 1916:

Closed season until September 1, 1918, on band-tailed pigeons (Arizona wild pigeon), swans, cranes, curlew and all the smaller shore birds.

Fish Ponds On Farms

The propagation of fish on farms in artificially constructed ponds or in natural ponds of limited area is perfectly feasible; and with proper management such ponds will afford a convenient and economical food supply that will justify the expense of their construction or preparation and maintenance.

Value of Fish as Food

As a substitute for meat, fish offer many advantages. Pound for pound, it contains as much protein as meat, and in some cases more. It therefore affords the same class and grade of material as beef, mutton, and pork. Unfortunately, those actively engaged in farm work rarely have the opportunity to fish in neighboring lakes and streams, and more distant excursions, involving several days' absence from home, are usually beyond consideration. The need is apparent, therefore, for a readily accessible supply of fresh fish that may be drawn upon when desired. A source as dependable as the smokehouse or the poultry yard.

Pond Construction

The exact mode of construction must depend largely upon local conditions, such as the presence or absence of favorable

land contour, the nature of the soil, proximity to storm channels, and the area of the ground to be worked. Even with these features specified lesser local characteristics and the exigencies of individual circumstances will vary the application of any approved general method. Where practicable, ponds should not be less than one acre in surface area. Those of smaller extent will produce fish and add an interesting feature to farm life; but they will not yield adult food fishes of the larger species in quantities sufficient for the requirements of the average farmer's table.

Aquatic Plants

Frequent reference has been made to the necessity of vegetation in fish ponds. Its advantages are many. It serves as food and a harbor for the lowest forms of minute animal life. Each advance in the scale of life constitutes a food for higher forms, and in the guise of fish fertility of the ground contributes the food of the human race.

Species of Fish Suitable for Pond Culture

Small mouth Black Bass, large mouth Black Bass, Crappie, Calico Bass, Rock Bass, Warmouth Bass, Sunfish, Catfish.

Care of Fish

As with all forms of live stock, it is essential that brood fish be kept in a thrifty condition. Good food, proper shelter, ven-

tilation, and exercise—familiar requirements to the farmer—have their equivalents in the food, physical characteristics of the pond, composition and aeration of the water, and the amount of space allotted to a given number of fish. Common sense, based upon the observations of natural laws, will carry the fish-culturist a long way toward success.

How to Obtain Fish

The Bureau of Fisheries will undertake to furnish fish to individuals for stocking public and private waters. Blanks upon which to submit formal applications will be supplied on request, either by the State Game Warden, or by the Bureau at Washington, D. C. Assignments of fish are made large enough to form the nucleus for a brood stock for a given area of water, and are delivered at the applicant's railroad station free of charge. From the information given in these applications the Bureau decides as to the suitability of the waters for the fish asked for and reserves the right to substitute other species if in the judgment the applicant's selection is ill chosen, or it is impossible, with its limited facilities, to supply the species specified within a reasonable length of time.

For further information address the State Game Warden.

Taxidermy Regulated

Enacted by the Fourth Legislature of the State of Arizona, 1919.

Section 1. Hereafter it shall be unlawful within the State of Arizona for any person, who shall engage in conducting a taxidermist business, as the term is commonly understood, to prepare or mount any skins or dead bodies of any game or non-game birds or animals, or any part thereof, of this State for profit, unless such person shall first obtain a license from the State Game Warden, which may be granted to any person on the discretion of the State Game Warden; provided, that such person must pay to the said State Game Warden the sum of Five Dollars for said license, which shall expire on the thirty-first of December of the year in which it is issued.

Sec. 2. Any taxidermist who shall mount or prepare specimens of game or non-game animals, birds or fish, or any part thereof, must keep a register in which a list of names of all persons who furnish them with raw or unmounted specimens shall be kept, together with the species of bird or animal received, and

when and where such bird or animal was killed, and such taxidermist shall be required to exhibit such register, together with all the unmounted skins in his possession, to any Game Warden or officer charged with the enforcement of the game laws, upon request. Any person failing to do so shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. On proof that any holder of any taxidermist license has violated any of the provisions of this Act, his license shall be forfeited and he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. All money derived from the sale of such taxidermist license shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer who shall deposit same to the Game Protection Fund and shall be used for the protection and propagation of game animals, birds and fish.

Sec. 4. Any licensed taxidermist may prepare, or mount, and transport in any manner, and at any time, birds, animals, and fish, or parts thereof, when legally taken; provided, however, that his permit number is attached to the specimen, such permit tag to be furnished by the State Game Warden.

Six Rules For Care With Fire In The Mountains

(Prescribed by the U. S. Forest Service.)

If every member of the public strictly observed these simple rules, the great annual loss by forest fires would be reduced to a minimum.

1. Be sure your match is out before you throw it away.

2. Knock out your pipe ashes or throw your cigar or cigarette stump where there is nothing to catch fire.

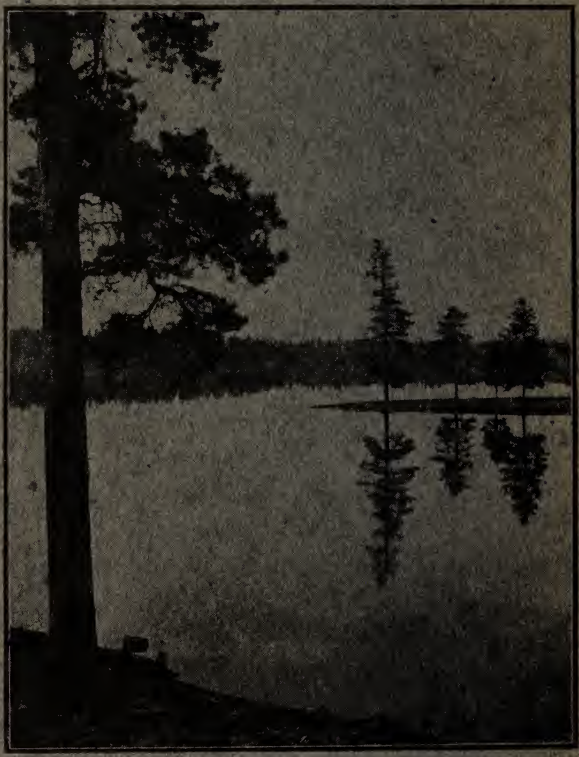
3. Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary. Never leave it even for a short time, without putting it OUT with water or earth.

4. Don't build a camp fire against a tree or log. Build a small one where you can scrape away the needles, leaves or grass from all sides of it.

5. Don't build bonfires. The wind may come up at any time and start a fire you can not control.

6. If you discover a fire, put it out if possible; if you can not, get word of it to the nearest U. S. Forest Ranger or State Fire Warden just as quickly as you possibly can.

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Eight miles south of Flagstaff; summer cottages and unlimited camp sites; black bass, crappie, perch and catfish.

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